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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR

DATE OF
INFORMATION 1952

SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture, crops, livestock

DATE DIST. 3/ Oct 1952

HOW
PUBLISHED Daily, semiweekly, thrice-weekly newspapers

NO. OF PAGES 5

WHERE
PUBLISHED MoscowDATE
PUBLISHED 1 - 15 Aug 1952SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Russian

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GRAIN HARVEST UNDER WAY IN NORTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPEAN USSR

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Karelo-Finnish SSR

In 1952, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic received considerably more mineral fertilizer from the state than in 1951.

In the southern portion of the republic, they had begun sowing of winter crops by 7 August. Sowing is being carried out with graded seed and mainly on clean summer fallow, which had been well prepared and well fertilized. Many enterprises are sowing by the narrow-row and crisscross methods. (1)

Latvian SSR

Sunny weather prevailing in Latvia is speeding up ripening of grain crops. Mass reaping had begun by 7 August; MTS have begun combine harvesting. (1)

Belorussian SSR

In southern Belorussia, mass harvesting of winter and spring crops was in progress by 31 July. More than 200 kolkhozes of Pinskaya, Gomel'skaya, and Poleskaya oblasts had completed harvesting of winter rye. (2)

Sovkhoses of the republic fulfilled the Three-Year Livestock Development Plan (1949-1951) as follows: cattle 113.3 percent, including cows 103 percent; hogs 108.8 percent; and sheep 122.8 percent. (3)

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Ukrainian SSR

Kolkhozes and MTS of Chernovitskaya Oblast had completed harvesting of winter grains by 7 August. The harvesting period was 3 days shorter than in 1951.(1)

In Stalinskaya Oblast, the harvest is proceeding under difficult conditions; it is being further complicated by frequent rains.(4)

Kolkhozes of Ukrainian SSR have met the 1952 plan for sowing of perennial grasses more than 50 percent. By the end of July, 25,000 more hectares had been sown than as of the same time 1951. Copious rainfall in July created most favorable conditions for summer sowing of grasses.(5)

Moldavian SSR

Grain crops ripened very late in Moldavia. In 1951, 70 percent of early spiked grain crops in sovkhozes of the republic had been reaped by 10 July; this year, reaping began between 5 and 8 July in the southern portion of the republic while it began only after 10 July in the northern portion (Bel'tskiy Okrug).

In 1952, winter wheat fields comprise 75.9 percent of the total area devoted to spiked grain crops in sovkhozes of the republic.

Sovkhozes of the republic had fulfilled the plan for delivery of grain to the state by 1 August, which was ahead of schedule.(4)

RSFSR

The agricultural workers of Altayskiy Kray had begun reaping of grain crops by 1 August (6)

A good grain crop has ripened on kolkhoz fields of Arkhangel'skaya Oblast. Selective reaping of winter rye had begun by 8 August.(7)

Kolkhozes of Arkhangel'skaya Oblast had begun sowing of winter crops by 5 August.(5)

By 31 July, 40 percent of the spiked grain crop area in Astrakhanskaya Oblast had been harvested. All crops are being harvested by combine.(2)

Mass harvesting was in progress in kolkhozes of Bryanskaya Oblast by 6 August. Combines have entered the fields; simple reaping machines are also being widely used.(8)

Kolkhozes of Chkalovskaya Oblast had begun sowing of winter crops by 13 August.(9)

Selective harvesting had begun by 7 August in kolkhozes of the southern portion of Irkutskaya Oblast.(1)

Mass flowering of cotton had begun by 2 August on the cotton fields of Kabardinskaya ASSR.(10)

In 1952, grain crops ripened 15 days later than in 1951 in Krimskaya Oblast because of frequent rains and cool weather during the spring. Rains falling just before harvest produced a heavy growth of weeds. At the same time when the harvest began, there were other necessary operations to be performed; these included hay mowing, ensilage storage, and cultivation of summer fallow, orchards, vineyards, truck crops, and, most important of all, cotton.(10)

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Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Crimea were completing harvesting of grain crops by 5 August.(5)

Sowing of winter rye had begun in Kurganskaya Oblast by 6 August.(8)

Kolkhozes of Mariyskaya ASSR had begun sowing of winter crops by 7 August. Sowing was generally being carried out on well-prepared soil and by the close-row method.(1)

Harvesting of winter rye had begun in all rayons of Novgorodskaya Oblast by 11 August. MTS have received about 500 self-propelled combines, which are on the fields. They will harvest grain and grass seed from an area three times as large as in 1951.(11)

Mass harvesting of oil-bearing and grain crops had begun in the southern portion of Novosibirskaya Oblast by 6 August.(8)

By 5 August, many kolkhozes of Omskaya Oblast had begun selective harvesting of rye and perennial grass seed. At the same time they were continuing fodder procurement.(12)

In Primorskiy Kray, harvesting is being carried out with new self-propelled combines and drawn combines, the number of which has increased considerably over 1951. During the first 5 days of mass harvesting twice as much grain was reaped as during the same period in 1951. The harvesters are striving to complete their work within 10-12 days and to fulfill the plan for delivery of grain to the state in August.(11)

In 1952, the area sown to cotton in Rostovskaya Oblast increased by 35,000 hectares.(4)

Mass harvesting of both winter and spring grains had developed in all kolkhozes of Ryazan'skaya Oblast by 31 July.(2)

As of 9 August, many kolkhozes of Saratovskaya Oblast were harvesting slowly and in an unorganized manner and were permitting large grain losses. One reason for slow harvesting is the shortage of transport for hauling grain away from the combines.(7)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of 1952 plans for various operations in kolkhozes of Stalingradskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts, as of 5 August (7):

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Stalingradskaya Oblast</u>	<u>Saratovskaya Oblast</u>
Grain crops reaped	39	29
Grain crops reaped by combine	40	29
Grain crops threshed, including those combined (percent of grain crops reaped)	99.2	98
Natural and sown grass hay procured	51	55
Fodder ensilaged	37	65

By 8 August, maize was tasseling and the ears beginning to fill in Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR. Mass flowering of sunflowers, hemp, and gambo hemp (kenaf) had begun. In 1952, kolkhozes of the ASSR are irrigating more than 9,000 hectares of spring crops; this figure exceeds that for 1951.(7)

Many kolkhozes of Smolenskaya Oblast had begun selective reaping of grain crops by 1 August.(6)

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In 1951 as compared with 1950, tractors increased 1.3 times, flax combines 9.6 times, flax pullers 4 times, and grain and flax drills 5.1 times in Smolenskaya Oblast.(12)

By 9 August, the grain harvest was in full swing in Stalingradskaya Oblast (7)

Mass harvesting of grain crops was developing in kolkhozes of Sverdlovskaya Oblast by 4 August.(12)

By 8 August, both winter and spring grain crops had ripened in Tambovskaya Oblast and harvesting was in progress.(7)

In the spring of 1952, 918 hectares of orchards were established in kolkhozes of Tambovskaya Oblast. This figure compares with 800 hectares planned.(13)

By 9 August, sowing of winter crops had begun in Tatarskaya Oblast. The criss-cross method was being widely used.(14)

By 14 August, harvesting of winter rye had been concluded in most rayons of Tyumenskaya Oblast. In full swing were harvesting of the following crops: wheat, peas, oats, and false flax.(13)

Sowing of winter grains had begun by 6 August in kolkhozes of the southern portion of Tyumenskaya Oblast. Sowing was being carried out on well-fertilized land under summer fallow, with graded seed, and by the crisscross method.(8)

Mass harvesting of winter grains was developing in Voronezhskaya Oblast by 3 August.(15)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of 1952 plans for various operations in kolkhozes of Voronezhskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts, as of 1 August (12).

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Voronezhskaya Oblast</u>	<u>Tambovskaya Oblast</u>
Grain crops reaped	21	13
Grain crops reaped by combine	15	8
Grain crops threshed, including those combined (percent of grain crops reaped)	60	58
Natural and sown grass hay procured	39	44
Fodder ensilaged	66	58

Kazakh SSR

Although it began later than in 1951, the grain harvest was in progress in all oblasts of the republic by 3 August. The harvest is being carried out primarily with combines.

The harvest, as other agricultural work, is proceeding slowly in the republic. Threshing is lagging particularly in Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast. Reaping is unsatisfactory for lack of progress in Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya, Alma-Atinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, and Aktyubinskaya oblast. The harvest is also developing slowly in the northeastern portion of the republic.(15)

Winter wheat on unirrigated land in Dzhambul'skaya Oblast is yielding 25 quintals and more per hectare. Spring wheat is yielding somewhat less, but considerably more than in previous years.(1)

Kolkhozes of the republic began sowing of winter crops somewhat earlier than in 1951. As of 13 August, sowing was in progress in six of the northern and eastern

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oblasts. Sowing is generally being carried out on well-prepared early summer fallow. Large areas are being sown by the close-row and crisscross methods. The area devoted to winter crops will exceed the area sown in 1951 by 50,000 hectares.(9)

Turkmen SSR

Jute is maturing in Turkmenia. Preparations for harvesting the crop are under way. It is planned to harvest one third of the area devoted to jute by mechanized means.(16)

Kirgiz SSR

Sovkhozes of Talasskaya Oblast had fulfilled the plan for delivery of grain to the state by 5 August. This was ahead of schedule.(3)

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